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Prospects of Wheat Board for 1922 Now More Encouraging

AN EDITORIAL BY H. W. WOOD

Since the last issue of "The U.F.A." went to press there has been quite a favorable turn in developments in regard to the possible re-establishment of the Wheat Board.

The request of the western farmers for the Wheat Board was referred by the Government to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization for investigation and report. On April 4th this Committee reported to the House asking that the matter of the constitutionality of the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board be referred to the Supreme Court of Canada. On April 7th this report was taken up on the floor of the House, and after a sharp discussion, in which several of the farmer members took part, it was referred back to the Committee for further consideration. On April 11th a motion was carried in the Committee, that the matter of constitutionality be referred to the Law Officers of the Crown for their reasoned report. This report was given on April 19th, and was dealt with in the last issue of "The U.F.A."

On April 24th a motion was made by R. M. Johnson and seconded by E. J. Garland, and after being amended to read as follows, was adopted:

"That the Agriculture Committee do appoint a sub-committee of its members, with authority to confer with the Law Officers of the Crown and experts in the grain business, including Messrs. James Stewart and F. W. Riddell, and such others as it may deem advisable, to ascertain to what extent the Canada Wheat Board, or other national wheat marketing system, compulsory or otherwise, may be established by this Parliament, with or without supplementary Provincial legislation, and to report their findings to this Committee."

This action seems to have been the first real effort to overcome constitutional difficulties in the way of establishing a Wheat Board with sufficient authority to be efficient in the sale of wheat. On May 4th the Deputy Minister of Justice submitted an opinion in which he held that the authority of the old Board could be legally vested in a new Board by concurrent Dominion and Provincial legislation. This would mean that in order to make a Wheat Board fully efficient in the sale of the western wheat, all three Western Provinces would have to enact legislation supporting that of the Dominion Parliament. The control of terminal elevators which are located in the other Provinces, and which are necessary to carrying on inter-Provincial trade, would be vested in the Dominion Government.

All of this, of course, does not necessarily mean that the Wheat Board is assured. It does mean, however, that the Sub-Committee has made a sincere attempt to find out just what can be done constitutionally instead of what cannot be done constitutionally, and that it has succeeded in clearing away the underbrush of constitutional difficulties. After the Sub-Committee has reported the opinion of the Deputy Minister to the Select Standing Committee, the Standing Committee in turn will report to the House, but what that report will be no one knows. It is also unknown what action the House will take.

I think the farmers should be very much encouraged by the prospect of getting the Wheat Board, and while it is rather late in the season to encourage renewed effort in the way of increased acreage in wheat, much depends on the summer season in the ripening of wheat, and in some localities it might still be safe to put wheat in on the right kind of land.

It is interesting to note some of the sentiments manifested by certain members of the Committee, and some of the statements made by witnesses. Some of the questions asked by members seem to indicate that primary importance is attached to whether or not raising the price of wheat to the producer would increase the price to the consumer. This in face of the fact that only about 45,000,000 bushels of the entire annual output of Canadian wheat are consumed in Canada.

How different this attitude toward the product of the farm is from that toward the product of the factory! In agricultural products the consumer must be protected regardless of the interests of the producer. In manufactured products the manufacturer must be protected regardless of the consumer. Still the whole cry is for agricultural immigrants, and as a last hope we are turning our eyes toward Central Europe.

A bulletin issued by "Canadian National Millers' Association, Montreal," speaks of the milling industry of Canada as being "an industry with 1,200 different mills, with a capitalization of $80,000,000 and an annual turnover of $250,000,000 in grain products alone." This is remarkable in face of the fact that a total of only about 45,000,000 bushels of wheat is consumed in Canada. Perhaps the turnover has something to do with the price to the Canadian consumer. It is generally understood that the price of our entire crop is fixed in Liverpool, and that most of our wheat goes there. It would seem from the above statement that most of it is milled in Canada, and goes to Great Britain in the form of flour.

But a representative of the Dominion Millers' Association testified that "the British millers manufacture about 92 per cent of all the flour used in Great Britain on an average." From this statement it would seem that our wheat does not go to Great Britain in any form.

This same miller testified that "with a crop of 245,000,000 bushels, 200,000,000 bushels would be available for export." This at a dollar per bushel would give the producer $245,000,000, while the mills get $250,000,000 for grain products alone. This witness also says in giving his evidence, "I want to say that during the whole of the operations of the Wheat Board the millers did not get any advantage whatever from anything that happened in connection with the fluctuations of the market, not one cent, and that is another ground of complaint against the operations of the old Wheat Board." **An unstable market is to the advantage of the millers. A stable market would be to the advantage of both farmers and consumers.**

The whole thing is very confusing, and I think emphasizes the need of a selling board to take care of producers' interests. It also seems to suggest the advisability of a consumers' board to look after their interests. The legitimate producers and the consumers have been strangers to each other long enough. It is time they were getting together for mutual protection.

The farmers want the full value of their wheat, sold on the world's market in the most efficient and economical manner. They want the Canadian wheat products to go to the Canadian consumer in the most economical manner possible, based on that market. The farmers are entitled to no less; the consumers are entitled to no more.

To this end the farmers are ready to co-operate with the consumers in every possible way. The farmers themselves constitute approximately one-half the consumers of Canada. Who are more interested in the consumers than they?

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Vol. I. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 15th, 1922 No. 4

The Policy and Aims of the Department of Agriculture

By HON. GEORGE HOADLEY

Functions of government primarily are of a restrictive nature, and no doubt this feature of government will ever be in evidence. However, the best conception of government should be that in which its functions are regarded as directly constructive. In newly settled countries, where community life and provincial life in all its phases is still in the development stage, government functions have come to be distinctly constructive.

Thus it is that we find our Agricultural Department, a Department which, in the very nature of its work in a growing country, comes very close to the people, assuming its chief duty to be the increasing of the efficiency of the man on the farm, and the improvement of conditions under which he lives and under which he has to do business. We find the Department extending the helping hand rather than the restraining hand, leading the way in the endeavor to bring about development along the right lines, by a maximum of constructive and a minimum of restrictive legislation and activity. We find, too, in this new country, a sort of double responsibility devolving upon Governments, the responsibility not only of meeting and solving problems of pioneer life, but of keeping pace with the ever-growing movement of social development and improvement in the rural sections.

Keynote of Efficiency

People readily accept the view that the services of government are provided for their welfare. On the other hand, those who bear responsibility of administration realize that the keynote of efficiency is the getting down to the real needs of the people and meeting them in a prompt and sensible manner.

Realizing its responsibilities in the matter of promoting agricultural welfare, and giving consideration to the varied class of settlement in the Province, the Agricultural Department has concerned itself chiefly with the problems attending production, marketing, and improvement of the mode of life on the farm and in the rural districts generally. Hence it is that throughout the entire administration of the Agricultural Department the tendency is strongly educational, and the work of many of the branches has developed a very wide educational scope. The protection of the farmer and of his products, the clearing of the channels through which he conducts his business,

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture in the Alberta Government

and his education in methods of agriculture, are the general principles underlying all of the many services which are provided by the Department of Agriculture.

Farmers and Independence

The popular conception of the farmer is that he is the most independent of all human beings, because it is naturally assumed that he digs the major portion of his ordinary living out of the soil of his own farm. Fundamentally, this is true, of course, but let us look the situation in the face so far as our own Province is concerned. I wonder just how many farmers in this good land of ours produce their own living from the soil, the meat and the vegetables, the milk and the butter and the eggs. The tendency, I am sure we will all agree, has been for many to seek the royal roads to sudden wealth, rather than the unadorned and sometimes tortuous paths to a modest prosperity and the satisfaction that comes with the knowledge of having accomplished something concrete in the establishment of the industry of agriculture upon a solid foundation.

On the other hand, what have been the conditions the farmer has met? He has found himself face to face in this new country with pioneer conditions. He has been confronted by problems of production, problems that involve the combating of weeds, and pests, and soil drifting, and drought, that involve the study of varying climatic conditions and the rotation of crops. He has to face problems of marketing, which involve questions of transportation and communication, and the clearing of channels to the markets that will bring the quickest and the fullest returns.

Small Holdings Desirable

Let me say just a word as to the farmer's responsibility in these matters. We all agree, I think, that there must be a re-adjustment of the basis of our agricultural industry, that the practice of wholesale cropping of large areas of land must be abandoned for a system of diversified farming, a system which will reduce holdings and bring about a more intensive cultivation and a more diversified production. I am glad to say that there has been a great readiness on the part of the farmers to enter upon this new and very necessary phase of agricultural development. The tendency within the past year in this respect has been more marked than ever before. It is a happy augury for the future.

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The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

y 5—During the past ...embers have ...un the ...ions, from bit...r disap... ...llowing the announcement of the new officers' first memorandum on the Wheat Board, to the glory of sharing the "forlorn hope," led by McMaster of Brome, against interlocking directorates, and sharing his defeat on his resolution respecting directorates in the Cabinet—and again to renewed hope when the opinion was made public on May 4th that a Board may be established by concurrent legislation of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

In the meantime, the committee continues the hearing of witnesses. Mr. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, made a well-reasoned case for the reinstatement of the Board and impressed the committee favorably. He was followed by the president of the Dominion Millers' Association (Mr. R. A. Thompson). He is one of those millers who bitterly oppose the Wheat Board yet admit (all of them so far) that they made money during the operation of the Board.

Daylight Saving.

Following the presentation of the law officers' opinion regarding the status of the Canadian Wheat Board, the House, it being "members' day," took up the consideration of a resolution by Mr. McKay, which sought to prevent any daylight saving enactment in any part of Canada. No, Mr. McKay is not a member of that selfish, class group called the Progressives. He is a Liberal and made a long speech, full of questions, which he read in a low, toneless voice. The Progressives took very little part in the discussion on this resolution and appeared to look upon it as an unfortunate loss of valuable time upon a matter that might well be left to the municipalities interested. The resolution died at the adjournment of the House. It was rumored that the debate had been unduly prolonged in order to prevent Mr. McMaster introducing his resolution re directorates, a resolution which the House has anxiously anticipated for some time.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, in reply to questions put by Mr. Halbert (Progressive), as to notes received from firms or individuals, other than the Riordan Pulp and Paper Co., and asking the amounts of the notes, dates received and names of firms and individuals, made the extraordinary reply that he had "doubt of the propriety of making public transactions between the Government and citizens respecting income taxes."

Considerable comment is heard on the plan of the Government to turn over the whole question of freight rates, including the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, to a committee of the House. It is well known that the heads of the Department of Railways and Canals and the present management of the C. N. R. are not favorably inclined towards the return to rates under the agreement, but like the C. P. R. are anxious for some compromise.

The Straight Backed Chair.

On the day following the resumption of business Hon. W. R. Motherwell was on the stand with the estimates of the Department of Agriculture. To the new members it is novel and a little amusing to notice that as soon as the House goes into committee of supply on estimates, a page boy at once appears carrying a straight backed chair down the aisle. This chair is placed in position immediately in front of the Minister of the Department, the estimates of which happen to be under discussion. It is seldom one sees the chair arrive and its being there, where it was not, is sometimes a surprise. But even more wonderful is the extraordinarily secret manner in which the chair is occupied. It is there—then someone asks the minister a question and he bends over to the chair which now supports the deputy minister and gets the correct reply. Naturally, as many of the ministers are new to their departments, they have not yet had a fair opportunity fully to acquaint themselves with the details of administration, and any general criticism would be unfair.

The writer has been a constant attendant in the House and he believes an attentive one, but he has yet to see the deputy minister of any department arrive in the House. Wonderful! these deputies seem to know everything. Some ministers need two prompters, and the poor assistant deputy is then seen seated squarely face to face, knees touching those of the deputy. The strange fact about it all is that these deputies and assistant deputies are not supposed to be seen at all.

To Combat Tuberculosis.

The members who attend and are attentive get a great deal of valuable and detailed information in the discussion of estimates. In the consideration of those of the Department of Agriculture it is found that about half a million dollars is to be expended this year with the object of combating tuberculosis. A total of 48,022 animals were tested last year; 4,105 reacted to the tests and it was found necessary to slaughter 43,077. This money is to be paid as compensation to the owners of the slaughtered cattle.

Considerable doubt was expressed, even by the minister himself, as to the value to Canada of participating in the activities of the International Agricultural Institute. Canada contributed $9,200 last year to the Institute and is appropriating $15,000 this year to cover, in addition to her contribution, expenses of her delegates to the assembly taking place in Italy this summer. Mr. Motherwell expects these delegates to be in a position to report on the value of the Institute and will then decide as to the cost equation of Canada's connection with it.

The Cure for Agricultural Ills.

Dr. Tolmie made a long speech on agriculture in general, and boosted mixed farming methods and dairying as the true solution of the ills, economic and otherwise, of the prairies. Mr. Motherwell and the doctor (who is the late Minister of Agriculture) threw all sorts of pretty bouquets at each other and agreed wonderfully well on this as the real "cure-all" for agricultural complaints. Not so the Progressives, who ridiculed the idea that a general adoption of mixed farming would improve matters. One said it was "the old, old story, told over again, of the farmer being advised what to do by everybody that is not a farmer. The trouble is, every time we follow this advice we get it where the chicken got the axe. We are tired of this. If we went into dairying and each farmer had an extra cow or two, the market would be flooded with dairy products, not worth handling. Eggs are now 15 cents a dozen, butter 25 cents a pound. Where is the profit? What would happen if every farmer feed two more sows this year? Where would the price of hogs go to?" Mr. Motherwell replied: "Where would the farmers of Ontario be if they had not gone into mixed farming?" He was at once requested to state whether the farmers were any better off in Ontario, and replied, "On top of the sod anyhow."

Farmers on Rock Bottom

Others actually engaged in mixed farming for years stated that there was no difference in the financial status of the farmers of mixed farming districts and those engaged in straight grain raising. "We are all pretty well on rock-bottom financially at the present time," said the speaker. "We are all out of sheep," he said, "because the returns from wool are only sufficient to pay for the shearing; out of hogs because we were starved out." Another member remarked that the advice was like being led to the mountain tops and shown glorious prospects, only to find later the level pastures not so green. He had been hailed out seven times and frozen out twice. He sold cream, and the price last summer was much below cost of help to milk the cows. But his experience in sheep was the limit. "Now then with respect to sheep," he began, "I am a sheep raiser, although not in a large way. I went into it three or four years ago. I read in the papers that there was a scarcity of wool throughout the world, ... etc." The passage is too long to quote here, but it is well worth reading, and may be found on page 1023 in Hansard.

It is not likely that so much gratuitous advice would have been given had it been fully realized that the Western members represent all classes of farmers and are themselves practical farmers. Another mistake of this kind on the part of other elements in the House is not probable.

The Progressives and Economy.

There have been, in the press, some unfair references to the attitude taken by the Progressives in the matter of agricultural estimates. It was indicated that our zeal for economy ceased and our

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E. J. Garland, M.P., chairman of the press committee appointed by the U.F.A. members at Ottawa for the purpose of preparing the special despatches published in "The U.F.A.," sustained injuries in a motoring accident about three weeks ago, when his back was strained. He has been confined to his room, but is now making good progress towards recovery, and at the time when this issue goes to press is expecting to resume all Parliamentary duties. Mr. Garland has contributed the majority of the despatches from Ottawa published in former numbers. The article this week is by W. T. Lucas, M.P., The first of the series, published in "The U.F.A." of April 1st, was written by G. T. Costa, M.P. These three members constitute the press committee.

A Pool for Alberta Dairy Products

BY W. H. TOMPKINS.

We hear a great deal about "Pools" these days, and some of them are proving a great success, showing that the producers can organize and successfully handle the marketing of their own products. The fruit growers of California have placed on an entirely superior plane the fruit growing industry of that State, by organizing a Pool to market their products. They have brought modern business methods to the aid of the producer, instead of leaving him as the prey of those methods. They have gone out into the world and have intelligently developed markets where they did not exist before.

The dairy farmers of the Fraser Valley in B. C. have also realized the value of the Pool idea and have in the last few years done much to improve conditions for their industry in British Columbia. If such things are possible in California and British Columbia, why not in Alberta? Are the farmers of Alberta less able to run their own business than those in other places? I do not believe so. What is needed is the spirit of co-operation and a determination to stick together in the face of strong opposition. Because opposition will have to be met of a very determined character. The present distributors will not sit idly by, and allow any encroachment on what they have become accustomed to regard as their preserves without putting up a strenuous fight.

A Pool in New York

The question is being asked on all sides, what form will the Pool take? How will it affect the present milk shippers? To give a definite answer to these questions is almost impossible, but let us look for a moment at the present day milk market and the outlook for the future. Today the price of whole milk is down to a lower figure than it has been for a good many years, and the tendency is to try to force it still lower.

The vast milk supply of New York City, previous to the organization of a milk pool by the New York Dairymen's League, was all being bought at "cheese milk" prices. In other words the price of milk produced by farmers within two to three hundred miles of New York City was all determined—not by the price the consumer was called upon to pay, but by the price paid for the "surplus" after all the normal requirements of the market were taken care of. Since the organization of the Pool, each market pays a reasonable price for the kind of product it requires—whether whole milk, cream, ice cream, butter or cheese. The net result is a price which gives the farmer a fair compensation for the class of product he delivers. When left to our present merciless competitive system, the lowest price, instead of the average price, becomes the standard, and is constantly operating to depress prices till producers become disheartened and quit the business, when higher prices must be offered to tempt them back into business again. Thus the waste of human energy goes on—everywhere a lack of intelligent, far-sighted co-operation.

Competition Is Destructive

At the present price of milk the distributor is getting just as much money for distributing milk as is the farmer for producing and delivering it to the dairy. What is the result? Farmers are becoming daily more dissatisfied with conditions and numbers of them are starting to retail their own products in the towns and cities and so secure all that there is to be made out of it.

This may appear to be good business on their part, but the sales of the distributing companies are being cut down, they are having to cover the same territory to sell less milk, and thus the cost of distribution is being forced upwards. This will mean that they will be forced to look for a greater spread to pay their expenses and pay dividends on their stock—one more "reason" for them to lower the price paid to the producer. They are also likely to cut down the retail price in order to try to drive the small distributors off the market. The small distributor may think that he can stay in the game as long as the big companies, but he must not forget that there are large numbers of producers who are not placed in a position where they can distribute their own product. These producers must find a market for their milk or go out of business. They will not go out of business while times are so bad, as the monthly milk cheque is about the only thing that enables them to pay their store bills. If they do not go out of business, they will sell to the distributors and will thus enable them eventually to drive the small retailers off the market. Thus a constant, destructive competition is going to be maintained until somebody is going to be destroyed. Is this the wish of the milk producers of Alberta? I do not think so, and I firmly believe that they will eventually realize that their only hope is to get together and help one another.

The producers living close to the market for whole milk have got to realize that the day has gone when they can hope to monopolize the market, and they should be willing to co-operate with their fellow producers, living further away, in order to try and obtain the best price possible for their product. This price can only be obtained when there is absolute co-operation and confidence between all the producers using the same market. Only thus can handling expenses be reduced to the lowest possible figure, enabling a greater proportion of the ultimate selling price to go into the pockets of the producer.

No Special Privileges

To obtain the desired results I cannot see any better method than the immediate organization of a Milk Pool. In the succeeding paragraphs I shall endeavor to give a brief outline of what the Pool should try to accomplish.

First and foremost, it must be extended to include all the producers of milk and cream who in any way influence the same market. Only by embracing all the producers can it hope to reach its greatest usefulness. When the producers join the Pool they must first realize that there must be no special privileges and that they all stand on an equal footing. Their motto might well be that of Dumas' "Three Musketeers", "One for all, and all for one." This must not be taken to mean that each member should receive the same net price for his product, but it does mean that every producer should be entitled to the same price for the same quality of goods delivered on the market. Thus if a man living 100 miles from the market can deliver milk equal in quality to the milk delivered by a man living close to the market, he would be entitled to receive an equal price for his milk at the point of delivery. His net return would of course differ as the cost of handling differed. The freight differential and convenience of the shipper would in a great measure solve the question as to which producers should ship whole milk and which sweet cream, or churning cream.

Many milk producers are inclined to think that the formation of a milk pool is going to help the cream shippers at the expense of those producing whole milk. This idea must be abandoned if they desire to put their industry on a sound basis. Transportation facilities are continually improving, and the cream shipper of today is likely to be a competitor of the whole milk producer tomorrow, if the milk shipper does not try to co-operate with him now.

Milk and Cream Shippers Should Co-operate

The price of whole milk is certain to bear a certain relation to the value of cream and butter and the difference is sure to grow less as improvements are made in the methods of handling and shipping the raw product. For these reasons it appears to be very poor policy for the whole milk shippers to hold back and refuse to co-operate with the cream shippers.

Many people try to argue that the right way to form a Pool is to define a certain area and get all the producers within that area to combine to protect themselves against those on the outside. Let us suppose that this is done, what will those outside be likely to do? The natural thing for them to do will be to form another organization which will enter into competition with the first one. The effect of competition having always the same result, someone will eventually have to go to the wall; but before this occurs both organizations will be losers. Success cannot, I am satisfied, be achieved by organizing on a locality basis, but can only result from a Pool organized on a commodity basis. That is to say that all those producing the same class of product, and having an influence on the same market, no matter where situated, must be linked up and work co-operatively. The only qualification to membership should be their ability to produce the quality of product demanded by the market, and as stated before, every one able to deliver a first class article to the market when it is required should be entitled to the best price obtainable for that article.

Taking Care of Surplus

To organize a Milk Pool along these lines it will at once be apparent that arrangements must be made to enable the Pool Association to be in a position to take care not only of the whole milk for which there is a market, but also to handle the large amount of surplus that is sure to be offered. In order to do this a plant to manufacture butter, condensed milk or whatever product it is decided to turn the surplus into, must be established. This will need capital and

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The History of Agriculture

By ERNEST A. HOWES, B.Sc.

CHAPTER III.

A Roman Economist

Lofty as were Xenophon's ideals, and splendid the inspiration we get from the study of his life, there are many farmers who undoubtedly will reflect that ideals do not produce bread and butter, and that humanity would starve on the contemplation of beautiful scenery.

Cato the Elder

No such criticism can be offered in regard to the subject of this sketch. Marcus Porcius Cato, B.C. 234-149, known as "the elder Cato," cannot be accused of running to sentiment. History tells us that he became a leading advocate, saw military service in Spain and Greece, held many offices of the state and was a vigorous member of the Roman Senate. What you will look for in vain, in most histories, is the fact that he was born on a farm and worked hard there during his early years, and that while he studied law and entered politics, he kept in touch with farming as far as was possible for such a public man. He seems to have been a rough and ready sort of an individual, who put a premium on financial success and who believed in taking care of the pennies as well as the dollars.

One writer has said that Cato seems to have been the prototype of the old hard-headed, forehanded New England country deacon; and one can well imagine him as the leading trustee in the district—a high official in whatever kind of a church there was at that time, president of what might be called the local agricultural society and general all-round leading agricultural citizen of the community. He wrote his book on agriculture—"De res Rustica"—when he was an old man. It is a sort of collection of notes sometimes valuable for their practical hints, but chiefly outstanding for their appreciation of rural economics, wholesale and retail.

One cannot do better than give some quotations from Cato's book: "You should sell the oil, if you can get your price, the surplus wine and corn, the old cattle, the worn-out oxen, and the cull sheep, the wool and the hides, the old and sick slaves, and if anything else is superfluous you should sell that." And again: "The appetite of the good farmer is to sell, not to buy." You will see that the farmer of to-day can profit by a study of Cato's advice in the following:

The next quotation is not offered as an example of a high ideal, but rather as an indication of the very definitely materialistic trend of Cato's mind. Our very reaction against the spirit manifested is worth the trouble of studying it.

"Be a good neighbor. Do not roughly give offence to your own people. If the neighborhood regards you kindly, you will find a tougher market for what you have to sell, you will more easily get your work done, rather on the price or by contract. If you build, your neighbors will aid you with their services, their cattle and their materials. If any misfortune should overtake you they will protect you with kindly interest."

Absentee Landlords

It must be remembered that many of the large farms in the Roman day were handled through a sort of absentee landlord system, although, the distances being short, the owner frequently spent considerable time on his farm. Nevertheless the total management of the farm was in the hands of an overseer, and from the following advice to the overseer we are quite at liberty to cull out such passages as may be applicable to the man who is running his own farm, and of course the advice will be directly applicable to such farms as are under the control of a farm manager.

"Unless the overseer is of evil mind, he will himself do no wrong, but if he permits wrong-doing by others, the master should not suffer such indulgence to pass with impunity. He should show appreciation of courtesy, to encourage others to practise it. He should not be given to gadding or convivality, but should be always sober. He should keep the hands busy, and should see that they do what the master has ordered. He should not think that he knows more than his master. The friends of the master should be his friends, and he should give heed to those whom the master has recommended to him. He should confine his religious practices to feast days, or to his own house."

Advice to Roman Women

It must not be supposed, however, that Cato confines his advice to the men folk alone. He feels just as competent to give advice in connection with the conduct of the ladies, apparently, and while his attitude might not appeal to such an organization as the United Farm Women, there can be no harm in noting what such an economist as Cato considers to be the ideal housewife of his time:

"Inquire that she be not given to wanton habits; that she does not gossip with the neighbors and other women. She should not receive visitors either in the kitchen or in her own quarters. She should not go out to parties, nor should she gad about. She should not practise religious observances, nor should she ask others to do so for her without the permission of the master or the mistress. Remember that the master practises religious for the entire household. She should be neat in appearance and should keep the house swept and garnished. Every night before she goes to bed she should see that the hearth is sweet and clean..... On those days also she should pray fervently to the household gods. She should take care that she has food cooked for you and for the hands. She should have plenty of chickens and an abundance of eggs. She should diligently put up all kinds of preserves every year."

However, the ladies must not be offended at Cato for posing as an authority about things feminine, because as a matter of fact, he seemed to feel that he was an authority on practically everything of human interest. If he lived to-day he would be called by medical men a "quack" because he would not hesitate to diagnose and prescribe in all cases of sickness in man or beast. Some of his remedies are drastic enough, while others would probably meet with the approval of present-day practitioners. It seems too bad to omit one recommendation of Cato's, even though it may be considered as obsolete in our day.

"If you wish to drink plentifully at a feast and to sup freely, eat as much as you wish of brassica, raw, with vinegar, before supper, and when you have supped eat some more of it; it will promote digestion and enable you to drink as much as you please."

A Master in Farm Economics

Such recipes seem to have been rather a diversion with Cato, because he devoted most of his attention to the economics of farming. He was intensely practical and his advice as to how to choose a farm is worth following. Men who to-day advocate farm bookkeeping and a detailed study of costs of production and of marketing, should be greatly interested to know that Cato had this art down to a nicety. Then, too, the farmer who is precise in the matter of tillage should be proud to know that very careful tillage was recommended by this old Roman. It is said that some of the details of his advice in regard to gardening and horticulture might not be at all out of place in a present up-to-date seed catalogue. What can one say more?

Understanding of a Specialist

As to Cato's attitude toward farming, while it is essentially materialistic, we must admit that it showed the narrowness of a specialist, and therefore had the force and understanding of a specialist. He does not branch out into general political economy, but he does venture to draw a comparison between the different professions of his day, although we know that in this he omits to comment on law.

"The pursuits of commerce would be as admirable as they are profitable if they were not subject to so great risks; and so, likewise, of banking, if it was always honestly conducted. For our ancestors considered, and so ordained in their laws, that, while the thief should be cast in double damages, the usurer should make four-fold restitution. From this we may judge how much less desirable a citizen they esteemed the usurer than the thief. What they sought to commend as honest man, they termed him good husbandman, good farmer. This they rated the superlative of praise. Personally, I think highly of a man actively and diligently engaged in commerce, who seeks thereby to make his fortune, yet, as I have said, his career is full of risks and pitfalls. But it is from the tillers of the soil that spring the best citizens, the stalwart soldiers; and theirs are the enduring rewards which are most grateful and least envied. Such as devote themselves to that pursuit are least of all men given to evil counsels."

Agriculturists will admit, then, that Cato was not lacking in appreciation of the importance of agriculture. He represents a type that we have almost dignified by the term "practical," although this application is open to criticism. He was the smart economist of his day, and if we criticize him for lack of vision, we must remember that there is a rumor to the effect that it takes all kinds of people to make a world, and if Cato was the prototype of our hard-hearted, hard-fisted country deacons, we are obliged to admit that the deacon had some mighty good qualities in which some of us are lacking.

DR. SAUNDERS MAY BE UNABLE TO DO FURTHER WORK.

Dr. Saunders, who gave Marquis wheat to Canada, and thereby rendered a service of immense value to the farmers of this country, is at present in very poor health, and will probably be unable to do any further work. Dr. Saunders ranks as one of the greatest benefactors of agriculture in Canada's recent history.

A cross between hard Calcutta Red, an early ripening wheat from India, and Red Fife, in 1892, resulted in what was later known as Marquis wheat. Tests carried out in various experimental farms have resulted in yields up to eighty bushels per acre, and owing to its early ripening habit it escapes rust. Marquis wheat won the first prize at the New York Land Show in 1911, and many other prizes since then.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

RESOLUTIONS FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION.

In the issue of March 15th it was stated, in an article appearing in this page dealing with the handling of resolutions for the Annual Convention, that in future all resolutions to be considered by the Convention must first be passed by "either the Federal District Association, the Provincial Constituency Association or the Local Association, or by the Board of Directors of the U.F.A., having due regard to Section 9, Clauses 3 and 6 of the Constitution." The words "Local Association" should have read "District Association," as it was the clear intention of the Convention to cut down the number of resolutions coming to the main convention, and to insist that all resolutions must have been first passed by one of the following: District Association, Provincial Constituency Association or Federal Constituency Association.

A MESSAGE TO THE LOCALS OF BOW RIVER.

The thing that has impressed me most during the short time that I have served on the U.F.A. Central Board of Directors has been the realization of the truly wonderful organization that we have. Few of us as U.F.A. members, to say nothing of those without our organization, realize this; and it is only when occasion has necessitated our coming into close contact with the various highly developed departments of the U.F.A. that we come to understand just how little we have really known of the efficiency and the magnitude of our organization.

I can understand just why it is that newspaper and magazine writers have travelled from afar that they might get first hand information to satisfy the interest of a continent as to the Alberta plan of organization; just why the hostile forces, the entrenched forces of privilege, have strained every effort that they might destroy the farmers' organization, of Alberta in particular. It has been their cry, "Just wait until the Farmers enter politics, and they will destroy their organization, their membership will dwindle away and they will finally collapse." They have apparently not reckoned with the fact that the farmers of Alberta are organized on an altogether different basis from the farmers' organizations which have been wrecked in the past, in that we are organized strictly as an economic group and have taken political action as an organized group and not as a political party.

But although our organization is built upon a sound foundation, and has already developed to a high state of efficiency, we cannot afford to relax our efforts for even the shortest space of time. A decrease in the membership of Locals, through adverse crop conditions, would have a harmful moral effect on the whole organization, and would furnish welcome propaganda to the hostile forces. What a triumph for our enemies to be able to fold their arms and say, "I told you so!"

Are the Locals of Bow River going to allow this taunt? Or are we going to find means to solve our local problems and retain our full membership in spite of the deplorable circumstances in which most of the Locals in the constituency find themselves?

The fact that we have done just a little more in the way of organization than any other people makes it more imperative for us than for any other people to keep as our watchword, "Forward"—to keep every member who has been with us in the past, to recruit every possible new member, to keep our Locals interested, active, alive. Our success has made us conspicuous—the failure to continue and increase that success would be equally conspicuous.

I believe we have an organization of the utmost economy and efficiency that we may well be proud of. Let us do our part that its high standard may be maintained and improved.

J. LEWIS SMITH,
Director for Bow River.

THE VALUE OF COMMUNITY SINGING.

How do you commence your meetings? Have your members discovered the advantage of beginning with Community Singing? To commence your meetings with one of the songs that are obtainable from Central Office will create the right atmosphere for an enjoyable meeting. There are evenings when you feel tired and perhaps discouraged. At these times try a few songs. They create cheerfulness and the spirit of fellowship that is so necessary and helpful for the advancement of our Organization. Times financially have been bad for most, but music is cheap, and the money spent on it is never regretted. Words and Music of "Equal Rights for All" is now only 15c per copy; Words and Music of "Farmers' Movement Naught Can Stay," 25c per copy; Three patriotic songs containing the music for "O Organize" 25c; Community song book, containing most of the music for the songs printed on the U.F.A. Song Sheet, $1.00; Words, only, for "Equal Rights," "Farmers' Movement," "O Organize," and the great favorite, "The Optimist," can be obtained for 60c per hundred. Song sheets containing 14 songs are $1.25 per hundred. Central Office will supply the songs in smaller quantities if desired.

To enjoy good helpful singing it is essential that all members have copies of the song before them. Therefore, see that you have sufficient copies to be distributed at your meetings.

ACADIA CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Acadia U.F.A. District Association will be held in Chinook, July 8th, at which the business will include election of officers. It is expected that both Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., and if possible Robert Gardiner, M.P., will be present.

The Secretary, Ray Anderson, of Excel, asks that all Locals requiring speakers during the summer notify their Director as soon as possible. Mr. Anderson also urges that any Locals having questions to ask regarding the last session of the Legislature, or suggestions to make for the next session, make arrangements for a meeting to be addressed by Mr. Proudfoot.

A RESOLUTION ON THE WHEAT BOARD.

Among many resolutions passed by Locals during recent weeks, dealing with the subject of the Wheat Board, is one by Brutus Local, urging the Alberta Government to take action with other Provinces in the creation of a Board. This Local also urges "that the Board be given power to issue credit certificates to make the initial payment on all wheat offered and that such certificates shall be accepted at their face value in payment of all debts, public or private, and be redeemed by the Board of Canadian Currency after each year's crop is disposed of." Brutus Local also recommended that all other organizations interested be given copies of this resolution and that a referendum of the Locals be taken on this matter.

IDLE LAND IN NORTH

In reference to the item which appeared in a previous issue as to farmers from the southern part of the Province who were desirous of changing their location, C. E. Brong, of Berwyn, west of Peace River, writes to state that there is a vast amount of idle land in that district, suitable to the production of grain, cream or beef. Mr. Brong offers to furnish any information desired.

SEED TEST INSTITUTION

The Dominion Department of Agriculture has sent to the U.F.A. Provincial Secretary a report on the resolution passed by the last Annual Convention regarding the establishment of a seed test institution. This resolution, which originated in the Custer Local, asked also that no firm or individual be allowed to market seed below a set standard of 90 per cent purity and 90 per cent germination, and that the variety, germination, and purity be printed on sacks and invoices.

The report states that "free seed testing was done for farmers and seed merchants until the work developed to a point of congestion, which could be relieved only by additional laboratories and staffs of seed analysts, entailing a larger vote from Parliament." A charge was placed on this service, and still the Dominion laboratories are taxed to the limit. Farmers have been advised of the superior value of home germination tests and the method of conducting them. Some Provincial departments, also, have been supplying valuable information to farmers on the purity, vitality, and general quality of seed intended for their own use.

The Dominion Department, says the report, have studied the practice which has obtained in some countries of labelling commercial seed with the variety and the percentage purity and germination. "In Canada since 1911, the seed inspector has interpreted the report of the seed analyst, considered the relative value of the seed itself, and expressed it in the much simpler system of established grade names." The grade names used are Elite Stock Seed, Registered Seed, Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and Rejected. Other-

(Continued on Page 26)

Causes of Depression in Agriculture and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

Democratic control of credit by means of producers' banks and price regulation are the essentials of the Douglas plan of credit reform, which is supported by groups of economists, technicians and business men in Europe, North America and Australia. Major Douglas contends that without price regulation, attempts to reform the credit system cannot ultimately succeed. He proposes that prices should be regulated, not by any arbitrary authority, but in accordance with a system of bookkeeping, payments to producers to bear a definite relation to costs of production. Under the proposed system, he contends, supply and demand would operate freely, whereas the present system "is based fundamentally on the financial perversion of the law of supply and demand." William Irvine, M.P. for East Calgary, who recently discussed the Douglas proposals in the House of Commons, has moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House a representative Parliamentary committee should be appointed to investigate the basis, function and control of financial credit, and the relation of credit to the industrial problem." The debate on this resolution has not taken place, however, as this paper goes to press.

PART SIX

The Douglas proposals for the democratic control of credit will, it is contended, free the average citizen in his capacities of producer and consumer, and will release great stores of human and mechanical energy which to-day are unused, owing to the circumstance that the machinery of production cannot be set in motion or maintained in operation at the will of the community.

The Plan in Brief

The consumer, however, Major Douglas contends, is as essential to any economic system as the producer, and the value of a productive plant is due as much to the market facilities for the disposal of its products as to its efficiency. In this light, it is argued, an economic system which does everything to encourage production and little or nothing to assist the consumer to acquire goods is bound to fail. It is necessary to make up to the consumer (the whole community) the deficiency in purchasing power, without which the products of industry (including agriculture) cannot be disposed of. The consumer must receive more money or pay less than cost for the goods he buys.

Under the Douglas scheme, purchasing power is distributed in the form of reduced prices. Producers shall sell their products below cost, at a price "which shall bear the same ratio to cost as the total national consumption of all commodities does to the total national production of credit." Thus, total purchasing power must at all times equal the total price of all commodities placed on the market for ultimate consumption.

Issue of Drafts on Treasury

The difference between such prices and the total costs of production ("costs" including a definite dividend to owners of the industry concerned) is to be made good to producers by drafts on the national treasury, which represents the real credit of the nation. The treasury will issue "treasury notes" each conveying title to a portion of that national credit. The scheme does not involve any attempt to fix prices. There would be no arbitrary authority like the Board of Commerce or even the government to issue orders for the fixing of prices. These would be a matter of bookkeeping, and the returns to producers would be based on costs of production. At the same time no attempt would be made to escape from the law of supply and demand.

That the government is entitled to make such issues, that in fact it should lead, not borrow, since it actually does represent the credit of the whole people, is one of the propositions which Major Douglas seeks to prove. "Real credit is a measure of the effective reserve of energy belonging to the community," he contends, "and in consequence, drafts on this reserve should be accounted for by a financial system which reflects that fact."

Evils of Inflation Eliminated

The objection that this would flood the country with cheap paper money (no objection can be raised to paper money if goods are to be obtained with the money), is met with the argument that these credits would be in respect not to goods to be produced in the future, but to goods actually existing. An exact balance would be maintained between paper in circulation and the real credit of the community. The credits would balance the cost of the capital goods (or "intermediary products") which, to quote the Literary Supplement of the Times again, "are themselves the basis of future industry, without which no industry could be carried on, but which are today reckoned in the prices of the articles put out for sale, thus raising their cost above the purchasing power of the community."

Without entering into the subject of foreign trade and financial relations in detail it may be stated that export prices would be determined in relation to the world market.

Co-operative Marketing Essential to Scheme

Pooled or co-operative marketing of products would obviously be essential to the operation of the scheme.

The drafts on the treasury in favor of producers would be paid, under the Douglas scheme, into producers' banks, representing the credit of the industry concerned.

To illustrate the practical application of his proposals to industry, Major Douglas has drawn up a definite scheme for the administration of the coal mining industry, which is a basic industry in Great Britain, as agriculture is in Canada, and this scheme is, in fact, receiving consideration in certain quarters, including the miners' own industrial organization. Under this scheme all wages and salaries would be paid in bulk into the bank of the mining industry, and the shareholders of the bank would consist of all persons engaged in the industry, ex-officio, whose accounts are kept by the bank. Each shareholder would be entitled to one vote at a shareholders' meeting. In the course of a few years the persons engaged in the industry would control the financing of the industry.

Ottawa Citizen on Bookkeeping Obstacles to Distribution

"Surely in this age of advanced industrial development, when man's capacity for producing more than abundance for all has never been equalled in history, it is not beyond man of goodwill to overcome the bookkeeping obstacles to distribution," says the Ottawa "Citizen" in a review of Douglas' books. "Seeming obstacles occur on paper. There is no lack of potential resources. Canada is richly endowed by nature. There are skill, energy, capacity and organising ability in this country. There are legitimate needs to be supplied. But financial credit is needed to carry on production and distribution—to deliver goods when and where required. Purchasing power is needed by the whole people, as consumers, to purchase the goods when they are available for delivery.

"Major Douglas' book, 'Credit-Power and Democracy,' with a commentary by A. R. Orage, editor of The New Age, could supply a plan that has much to commend it for general acceptance, to the capitalist directors of industry, to business interests, as well as to other workers, wage-earners, and the public as consumers. It is based fundamentally upon a modified credit system. It does not advocate any 'ism' or nationalization. Nothing in the form of capital levy or increased taxation is favored. It is a proposal to build up on existing experience and industrial development.

"The community would control financial credit issues. Prices would be regulated—not arbitrarily, but by an economic ratio between production and consumption. The ratio between total production and total consumption in a given community, or nation, would determine the ratio between cost and price of goods to consumers.

System of National Bookkeeping

"A system of national bookkeeping is practically all that the government is asked to set up; surely no very extreme requirement to accomplish the social and economic adjustment asked for.

"After claiming that the individualist could make no objection to 'a plan which both extends and safeguards personal liberty, while at the same time co-operation would be free to develop without the risk of creating a bureaucracy,' it is asserted in the foreword to Major Douglas' book that 'the citizen is guaranteed the fullest possible share in progress by means of the establishment of the Just Price.' It continues: 'These results are brought about under the scheme with the minimum transitional disturbance of existing social arrangements yet with immediate social relief. No attack is made upon property as such, nor upon the rights of property. No confiscation is implied, nor any violent supersession of existing industrial control. No sudden or difficult transformation on the part of the state is pre-supposed. Nor are men expected as a condition of the practicability of the scheme to be better than they are. The scheme, in short, presupposes only what is.'"

(Continued in next issue)

Departmental News from the Capital

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton

Expect $1,000,000 from New Taxes

The Provincial Government expects to obtain from new taxes which have been approved by the Legislature approximately one million dollars.

The new tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline is expected to yield at least $200,000 after it comes into effect May 1.

The raising of the Provincial tax on coal, by another five cents a ton, will practically double the revenue from this source, which amounted to $275,000 in 1921, when production was at a low ebb. By imposing a tax on grain elevators the Government will derive about $45,000 from an entirely new source.

Higher rates established under the amusements tax will boost the collection of $181,000 made in 1921 to well over $365,000 this year, it is anticipated.

Increasing the taxation of the fire and life insurance companies from one to two per cent on premium returns, will bring in approximately $220,000 this year, instead of $110,000 as in 1921.

The tax on express companies is advanced from $250 to $500 annually in Edmonton and Calgary, with a higher schedule for smaller centres in the Province. Telegraph companies are required to pay on a basis of two instead of one per cent as in the past. These increases will mean additional revenue of about $15,000.

Increased Taxation from C.P.R.

Under an agreement with the C.P.R. in respect to the tax on Provincial mileage, the company will pay $185 a mile instead of $160 a mile in taxes, this meaning $38,000 extra. Last year the railway mileage tax brought in $188,700 from the C.P.R. alone, the tax on the Canadian National Lines being still in dispute in the courts.

The license now imposed on produce merchants is an entirely new tax, but at the nominal fee of $10 is not expected to produce more than $10,000 in revenue.

Under the new schedule of collections under the succession duties tax branch, it is expected that the revenue will be about $25,000 more this year. Restaurants and places of refreshment in cities and towns are required to pay a license of $10 yearly, with $5 for such places in villages. Liquor export concerns must pay a license of $2,000 for each warehouse, with a surcharge of $2 a gallon for all stocks over 1,000 gallons on October 1st. From these two new sources a revenue of probably $75,000 will be obtained.

While the taxation rate on joint stock companies was increased from twenty cents to forty cents for each thousand dollars' worth over $20,000, the new rate will not come into effect until January 1923, and the maximum remains at $500, so many of the larger companies in the Province will not be called upon to contribute any more than they at present are doing.

Estimates Provide for Lower Expenditure

A statement given to the Legislature by Premier Greenfield during consideration of the estimates, showed that while there was an increase this year of $1,977,394.73 on estimates for 1922, as compared with the estimates for 1921, yet there is shown a decrease of $3,578,906.59 on the estimates for 1922 as compared with actual expenditures for 1921. The Government estimated in 1921 an expenditure of $25,471,195.15 but actually spent $31,427,493.11, of which $2,784,848.14 was for seed grain notes. Exclusive of this amount, the actual expenditures in 1921 totalled $28,642,644.97, which was $2,171,454.82 greater than had been estimated, and which was $1,094,658.09 greater than the estimates for this year, which total $27,548,586.88.

In some cases there have been increases in this year's estimates over the estimates of 1921. These increases are accounted for as follows:

Interest on Public Debt—Increased by $824,282.07, on account of increased borrowings of $18,000,000 in 1921.

Civil Government—Increased by $19,600, which includes increase in clerical staff in the service, and appointment of the freight supervisor and establishment of his office and staff.

Legislation—Increased by $60,000, caused chiefly by the consolidation of the statutes and increase in membership of the Legislature.

Administration of Justice—Increased by $109,000, which includes further provision for reformatory and mothers' allowances, children's protection, and provincial police increases. There is a decrease of $20,000 in the land titles offices, which makes the net increase $89,000.

Education—There is an increase of $121,000 in grants to schools and an increase of $106,000 in grant to university (interest) but there is a decrease of $30,000 in grants under section 4 of the schools ordinance, and a decrease of $46,000 in cost of school texts, which makes the net increase in the education vote of $151,000.

Agriculture—There is an increase of $173,000, which includes provision for further agricultural agents, provision for investigations in Southern Alberta, co-operative marketing, grading of cream, tree planting, extermination of pests, and relief. There is also provision for operation of farms at Ponoka and Oliver which have been taken over from the health department.

Public Health—There is an increase of $260,000, with provision for tuberculosis work, extension of work of public health nurses, and for medical relief. There is also provision for the operation of Ponoka Mental Hospital, which has been taken over from the Public Works Department.

Miscellaneous—Show an increase of $80,000 which provides for external audit, $60,000 for the superannuation fund and $10,000 increase in assessment by Workmen's Compensation Board.

Transference of certain branches from one Department to the other, as the transference of the mental hospital from the Public Works to the Public Health, and the transference of the Succession Duties and Lunatics Estates from the Treasury to the Attorney-General, has made certain apparent increases of expenditures in some departments and decreases in others.

Director of Extension Work

Announcement has been made by Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, of the appointment of Miss Jessie McMillan, late of Aberdeen, Scotland, and more recently secretary of the ocean travelling staff of the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., to be the new director of extension work for women's societies, under the provisions of the new Women's Institute Act. Miss McMillan will enter upon her duties at once. She has been residing in Edmonton for the past few months.

Miss McMillan is a native of Edinburgh, and was educated in the schools there. She is a graduate also of the Heriot Watt college and the Edinburgh school of domestic economy. Since graduating her experiences have carried her into many and varied fields of endeavor. Certificates she holds include the following:—First class certificates in hygiene, in physiology, in ambulance, in home nursing, in sick room cookery, in fever disinfectants, in diets. She holds also a certificate of the Central Midwives board, a certificate from the Edinburgh Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital, a certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as inspector, a first class diploma as a popular health lecturer, and a similar diploma as a lecturer on sick nursing.

Work in Scotland

For several months Miss McMillan was hospital nurse at the Stirling Infirmary, Scotland, where she specialized in work among women and children. In August, 1906, she was appointed senior health visitor in Aberdeen, Scotland, and under the medical officer of health organized the work of visiting newly born infants and mothers and undertook inquiries in special cases. Later she assisted Dr. Matthew Hay in organizing the school of mothers. All this work gave her ample experience in visitation, public health work and office organization. For some time she was a lecturer for the Social and Sanitary Society in Edinburgh.

Miss McMillan is also the author of a manual on "Infant Health," written for the assistance of district visitors, nurses and mothers, with a foreword by Sir William Osler. She will at once proceed with the re-organization of the work of the Women's Institute Branch with a view to caring for the enlargement of the extension work which has been occasioned by the extension to all women's societies of the opportunity to secure these courses. A very large number of applications has come in for these courses, and officials of the Department are now engaged in preparing the itinerary of courses and lectures for the season. As has been announced, Miss Bessie McDermid has retired from the position of assistant superintendent, the retirement of Miss McIsaac, superintendent, having taken place last fall.

Grasshopper Campaign

Organizers for the campaign against grasshoppers have been appointed by the Department of Agriculture. The districts in which organizers will be located, together with the names of the organizers, are as follows:

Manyberries—Organizer to be appointed.
Milk River—Organizer, W. M. Madge.
Raymond—V. K. Hillman, Raymond.

(Continued on page 29)

Wheat Board May Be Created By Concurrent Federal and Provincial Acts

Law Officer Submits Opinion that Board with Compulsory Powers May Legally Be Established

In respect to the demand of the Western farmers for the restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board, the situation at Ottawa has been completely transformed by the publication of the opinion of E. L. Newcombe, the Deputy Minister of Justice, that a board with compulsory powers may legally be established by concurrent Federal and Provincial legislation.

If the Federal Parliament create a voluntary board, giving it the rights held by private purchasers and dealers in wheat, the Legislatures of any Provinces which desire to do so may by concurrent legislation endow the Board with compulsory powers within such Provinces.

Controlling Powers of Board

In brief, the Deputy Minister expresses the opinion that by concurrent legislation it will be possible to control:

(a) The acquisition of all wheat raised in any Provinces passing such legislation;

(b) The storing of the wheat so acquired in country elevators;

(c) The storing of such wheat in terminal elevators even though those elevators be situated in Provinces other than those passing laws for the compulsory acquisition of wheat;

(d) All export and import trade in wheat and wheat products.

The views of Mr. Newcombe were laid before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons on May 4th, by a special sub-committee consisting of R. M. Johnson, Progressive member for Moose Jaw; A. R. McMaster (Liberal), Brome, and Hon. S. F. Tolmie (Conservative), Victoria. The sub-committee had conferred with James Stewart, who was chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919, and with others. Premier Greenfield and Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Attorney General of Alberta, and Premier Dunning and Hon. C. A. Hamilton of Saskatchewan, were in Ottawa during the sittings of the sub-committee. The report is before the Agricultural Committee of the House as this article goes to press.

Farmers Press for Action

Since the publication of the first report of the law officers of the Crown, that the Federal Government had no power to create a compulsory Wheat Board, the Board has become the most discussed subject in the press of Canada. The editorial by President Wood in "The U.F.A." of May 1st was quoted in almost every daily newspaper. Western members of the House of Commons announced that they had received thousands of resolutions from their constituents, urging the necessity of finding a means of re-constituting the Board. One of them remarked that "if one resolution from the Prairie Provinces opposing the restoration of the Board should be received it would be worthy of special publication."

The demand for the restoration of the Board has found a number of supporters in the Western daily press, a portion of which until recently has either been vacillating in its attitude on this question, or openly critical of the proposal.

While the Agricultural Committee of the Calgary Board of Trade some weeks ago urged the necessity for the Wheat Board, the Board of Trade Council refused to take any action in the matter, on the ground that the subject was a controversial one, and in part "a political question." The Winnipeg Board of Trade also refused to endorse an appeal for the re-establishment of the Board.

> The proposal to re-establish the Wheat Board was brought to a definite issue in the House Committee on Agriculture on May 11th, when R. M. Johnson, Moose Jaw, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by John Pritchard, North Wellington:—
>
> "(1) That it is desirable in the national interest that the Government create a national wheat marketing agency similar to the Canadian Wheat Board of 1919, for the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922, and that
>
> "(2) This agency be given all such powers of the Wheat Board of 1919 as are within the jurisdiction of Parliament to grant, and that
>
> "(3) An act be passed, based on this resolution, to become effective by proclamation as soon as two or more of the Provinces have conferred upon this agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within Provincial jurisdiction."
>
> The vote on this resolution has not been taken in Committee as this issue of "The U.F.A." goes to press.

Some Opponents of the Board

In evidence before the Agricultural Committee of the House, W. Sanford Evans of Winnipeg opposed the creation of a compulsory Wheat Board, and James A. Richardson, grain merchant and exporter, of Winnipeg, took a similar attitude, declaring that any attempt to reconstitute the Board "would lead us into trouble." Both of these witnesses expressed doubt that the Board could effect any net saving to the farmers. Mr. Richardson declared that the exporter would not fear a voluntary pool or other open competition.

Rice-Jones and James Stewart

Notable features of the sittings of the House Committee were the arguments of Cecil Rice-Jones, general manager of the United Grain Growers, and James Stewart, in advocacy of the establishment of a compulsory board. "Millions of dollars more would have been received by the Canadian farmer for his 1920 crop had the Wheat Board been continued for another year," Mr. Stewart declared. All the interests concerned, said he, had been fairly treated, and Canadian consumers of flour, had, he believed, benefited by controlled flour prices, while the millers had made a fair profit. A compulsory scheme would, in his opinion, be better at the present time than a voluntary pool, though such pool would give a measure of relief. It would only receive a percentage of the wheat, but would be an important comparative factor in checking rapid declines, and it would give "more intelligent marketing."

Mr. Stewart's evidence came as a surprise to the grain trade, according to press reports. The trade had supposed that the possibility of another Wheat Board was remote, and Winnipeg grain men are quoted as stating that the evidence of the chairman of the 1919 Wheat Board might do much to turn the scale in favor of its restoration.

Why the Board is Wanted

Reasons actuating the Western farmers who seek the restoration of the Board were presented by Mr. Rice-Jones. The farmers, he stated, sought the reconstitution of the Board to prevent the dumping of large volumes of wheat on the market in the fall; they desired the Board because it would be of benefit not only to the farmers, who would be assured that every one of them would receive the average price for his grain, but also by the whole country, which primarily depends upon agriculture for its prosperity; because it would reduce the spreads between the different grades of grain; and because it would be possible for the farmer to do more fall work if he knew that by hauling his wheat "on the snow" he could still secure a good price. The farmers only asked for the Board as a temporary measure, he said. They had wished to start a voluntary pool, but conditions had been against them, and they sought legislative assistance for a year or two to tide them over an emergency, and to give them time to organize their own pool.

The Revised Memorandum

In submitting his opinion that a compulsory Board might be established through joint action of Federal and Provincial Governments, the Deputy Minister of Justice said:

"Referring to my memorandum of the 14th instant,* with regard to the proposed re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, the following additional questions have now been submitted for my consideration:

"1. Is it possible from a legislative standpoint, through legislation passed by the Federal powers and by the several Provinces of the Dominion, to create a Canadian Wheat Board with powers identical with that created in 1919?

"2. What powers must be given to such a Board from the Federal power, and what from the Provinces?

"3. What would the extent of such powers be, territorially?

What Parliament May Do

"As to the first question, I would answer theoretically in the affirmative.

"As to the second question, I am of the opinion that Parliament may constitute a Board for the purpose of trading in wheat throughout the Dominion, and it may, I think, confer upon the Board such capacity as any one of the king's subjects possesses to contract, buy and sell, transport, account and otherwise to exercise such powers as may be necessary or useful for the purpose of acquiring any wheat produced in the country which the proprietors may be willing to dispose of and upon such terms as may be agreed upon or otherwise legally authorized; also to market the wheat and to receive and account for the proceeds. The capacity and powers with which such a Board may be endowed by Parliament are of a volun-

(Continued on page 18)

*The memorandum referred to was published in "The U.F.A." of May 1st, and contained the opinion that a compulsory Board established by the Federal Parliament, would be unconstitutional.

Press Views on the Wheat Board

[illegible] Bill [illegible]

[illegible] workers—who [illegible] supply

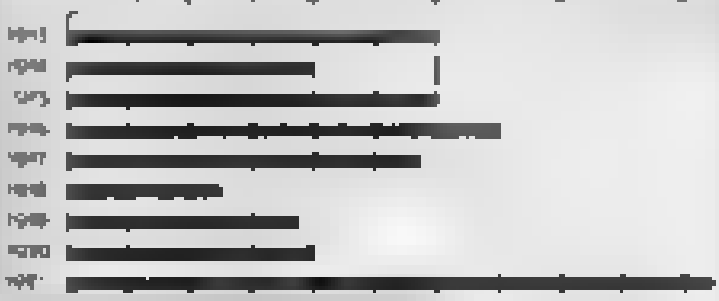
Calgary financial Times bills and re-

[illegible]

[illegible] are hard [illegible] the West.

Municipal Hail Insurance in Alberta

By E. M. WATSON, Manager of the Hail Insurance Board



Thinking of Breaking?

Then investigate the merits of the

VAN SLYKE PLOW

MADE IN THE BEST FOR THE WESTERN FARMER

The Edmonton Iron Works Ltd.

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$100.00 PER MONTH

PAID UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The U F W A and Juniors

PILES

WHITE & CO

THE CALGARY IRONWORKS LTD.

[illegible] the trail and holding up the torch of progress [illegible]

So you hear [illegible] because that they are [illegible] of being [illegible] a [illegible] and [illegible] impractical and useless bodies.

Nevertheless the educational work is steadily forging ahead and the U. F. A. is rapidly becoming the recognized medium of social and business intercourse in nearly all farming communities.

An All Embracing Movement

The farmers movement has spread out and matured from the days when it was only looked upon as a means of saving a few dollars to a number of farmers through mutual co-operation, and it now reaches the farmer's wife through the medium of the U. F. W. A. and not only the farmer's wife but his sons and daughters as well.

It is to the latter class that we must turn our attention—to the boys and girls who are growing up on the farms to-day.

It is to these boys and girls that we must look as the men and women who are going to feed this hungry world in a few years to come, and it is to them that we must look for our future leaders.

We have the seed in the minds of these boys and girls, whereup if we plan the right seed it will yield a beautiful harvest, and herein lies our golden opportunity.

Hence U. F. A. work is the most constructive work that we can do. It is a big field in which we must turn our energies at the present time because there are thousands of boys and girls scattered throughout the Province who have no social organization of any kind through which to direct their activities.

These boys and girls are being handicapped by lack of knowledge of what is going on in the world about them and how they grow up into manhood and womanhood they will feel that lack of training and that citizenship efficiency which would have been theirs had they had the training which comes from active organization work.

Dangers of Ignorance

Citizens who lack knowledge are readily misled by the propaganda of interests which are opposed to the interests of the people. This propaganda is so subtle that its presence is not felt until the whole national structure is undermined and we find ourselves split into cliques, "let-alone" all pull as staff instead of together for a united Dominion.

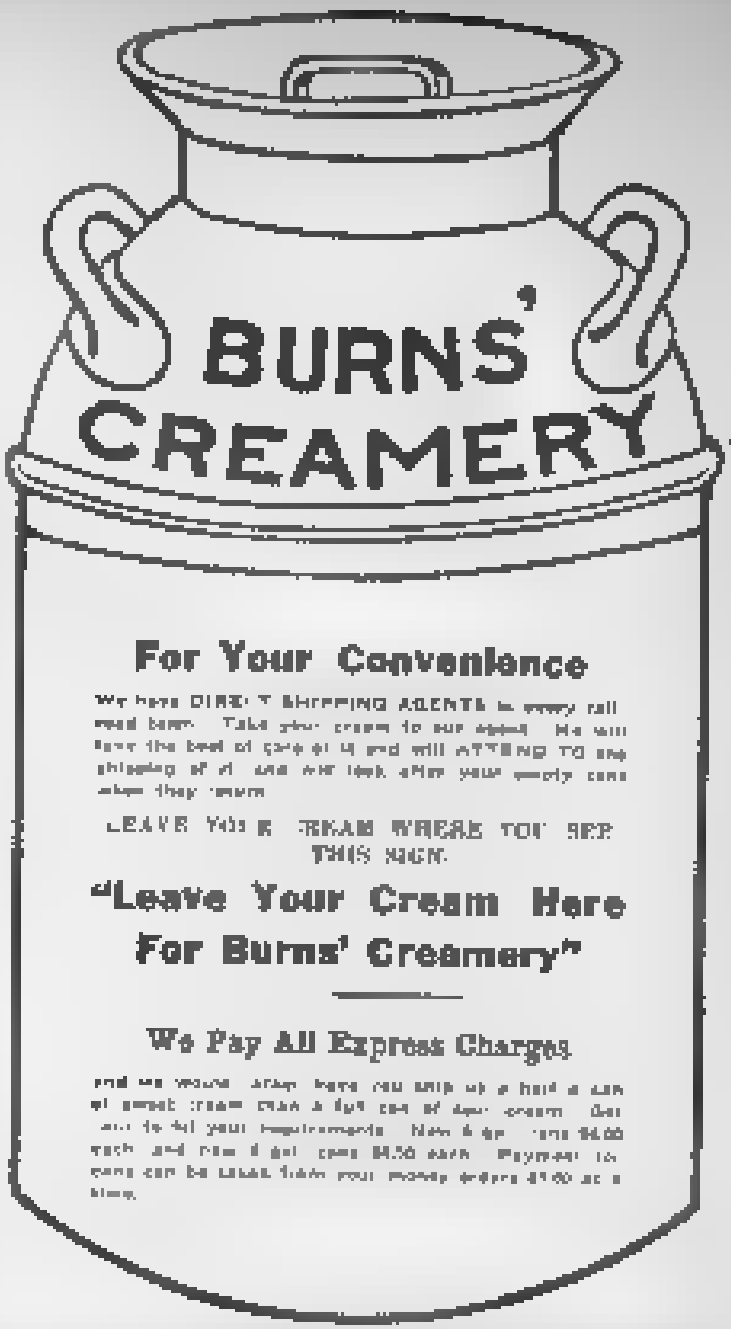
We can overcome this difficulty by having good live Junior organizations in every local community and by giving the young people a course of training which will make good citizens and good [illegible] of all of us.

So members of the U. F. A. can do better work than to get out and help to organize these Junior Leagues and give every [illegible] a hand. There [illegible] and in doing this you can be sure assured that you have done your duty as well as a [illegible] to our movement.

[illegible] of an better description of the duties of every man to be a fellow and reward than that of the poet:

"You find this world a joyous place
Because you make it so
You [illegible] to at the merry pace
For all you feel to go
The songs and laughter that you hear
[illegible]
[illegible] which may be coming your way
[illegible] to my [illegible] saved."

Hons. [illegible]
Vice-President Junior L. F. A.



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We have DIRECT SHIPPING AGENTS in every railway town. Take your cream to our agent. He will have the best of care of it and will ATTEND TO the shipping of it and will look after your weekly cans when they return.

LEAVE YOUR CREAM WHERE YOU SEE THIS SIGN.

"Leave Your Cream Here For Burns' Creamery"

We Pay All Express Charges

and we would advise farmers who ship at a half a can of sweet cream than a full can of sour cream. Get our to fill your requirements. New 5 gal. cans $4.00 each and new 3 gal. cans $3.50 each. Payment in cans can be taken from your money orders $1.00 at a time.

P. BURNS AND CO., LIMITED
CALGARY CREAMERY DEPT. EDMONTON

—SERVICE—

Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited

HEAD OFFICE. CALGARY

Branch Offices WINNIPEG, MAN., VANCOUVER, B.C.

JOHN McPARLAND, President and Managing Director.
C. M. HALL, Assistant Manager.

How to Fill Canada's Vacant Spaces

Commentary

do not issued
executive. Jul

Road Program for the
Coming Summer Months

PROVINCIAL TAXATION

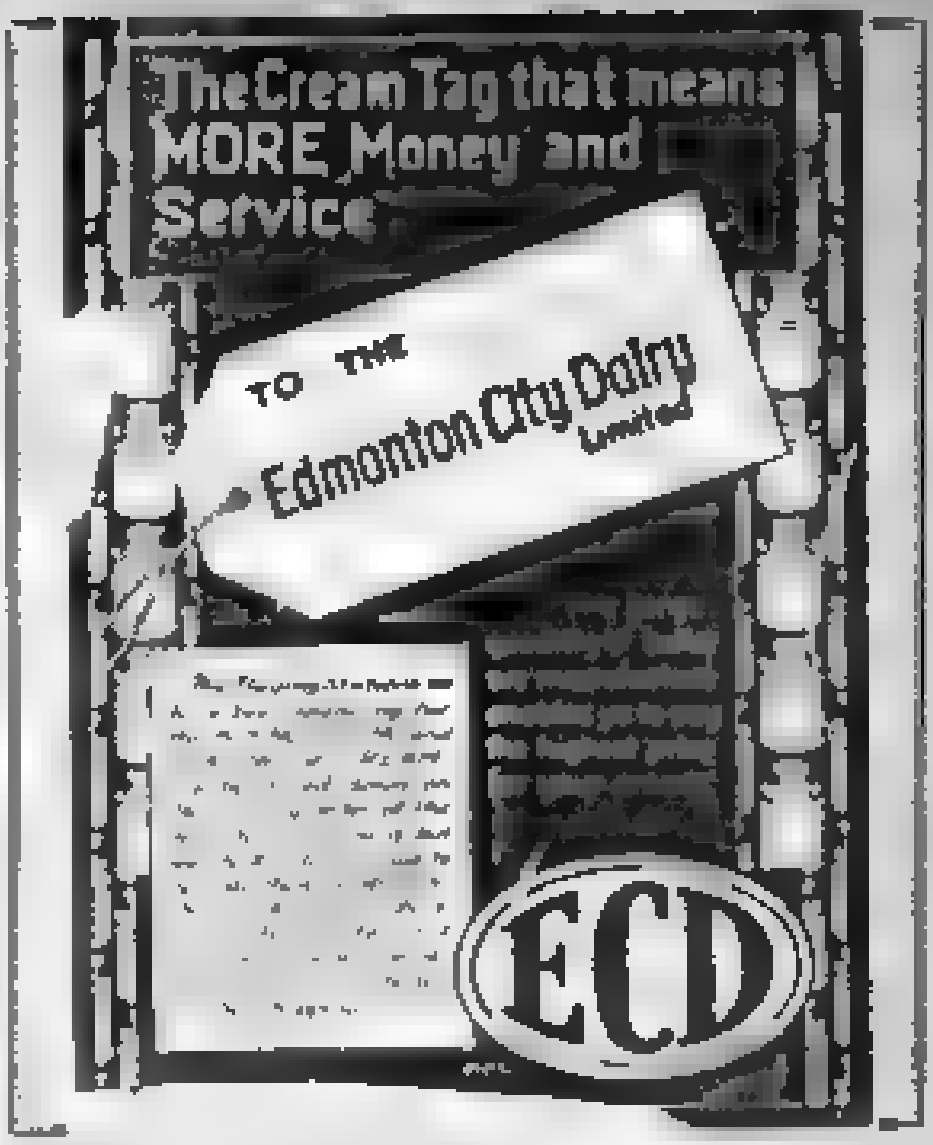
[illegible]

PUBLIC WORKS EXPENDITURE

[illegible]

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF PROVINCE

[illegible]



Your Friends Can Buy Anything You Can Give Them Except Your

PHOTO

A. L. HESS

Over Woolworth's Store.

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale farm lands in Western Canada for use in mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry and for dairying. Prices averaging about $20 an acre. Long terms with balance up to twenty years. Also a few improved farms for sale with dwellings. For Prices and particulars apply to

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Land Commissioner of Lands, C.P.R.
[illegible] First Street East, Calgary

DRESSED HOGS AND VEAL

[illegible]

We buy Butter Eggs and Poultry

Alberta Produce Co. Ltd.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

[illegible]

Premier Greenfield
on Natural Resources

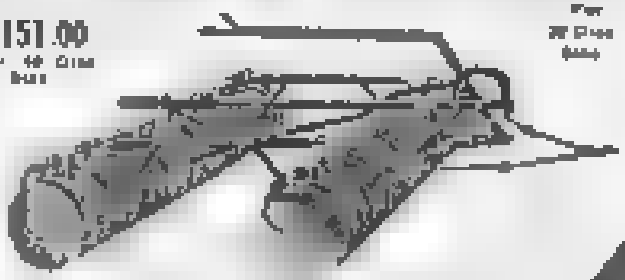
A.G. CLARKE & CO.
LIMITED
WE BUY — WE SELL
WE RENT
FARMS AND RANCHES

Manager Farm Land Department

U.G.G. Still the Main Factor In Lowering Prices

U.G.G. Engine Disc Harrows $94.00

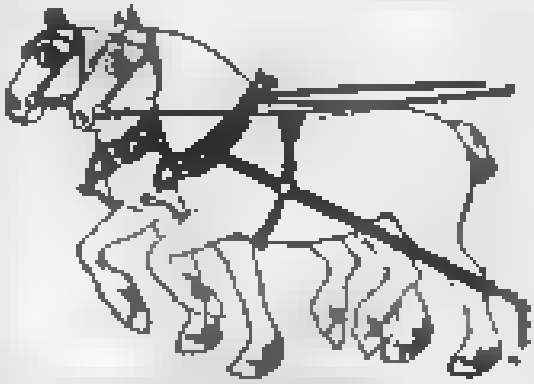
$151.00



U.G.G. Standard 5 ft. Mower

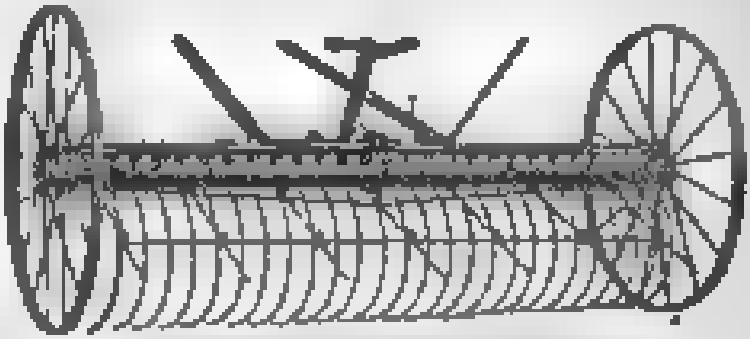
$55.50

Plow Work Harness



$36.00

U.G.G. Sulky Rake $36.50



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LUBRICATING OILS and GREASES

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UNITED FARM PRODUCERS

THE ORGANIZED FARMER IN BUSINESS

CALGARY EDMONTON

We are now in a few
Cars of
CHOICE
TIMOTHY HAY
[illegible]
Chicago Grain Co. Ltd.
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GRAIN BROKERS
[illegible]
Direct Private Wire
Winnipeg, New York Chicago.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
Jewelers and
Silversmiths
[illegible]

Don't Argue With Yourself
If your Eyes bother you they need attention.
T. Satchwell
[illegible]

[illegible]

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S PAGE

(Continued from Page 7)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

NO LOANS FOR WESTERN FARMERS

[illegible]

[illegible] LIQUOR [illegible]

[illegible]

Make your cream can reflect $

SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE

Swift Canadian Creameries

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

The Home Bank of Canada

Co-operation in Banking

Money deposited in any branch of the Home Bank in Western Canada is forwarded by Dominion

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[illegible] the thing to entertain your family during the evenings that you [illegible] at home. Costs no more than a gramophone and you hear the daily news and stock reports as broadcasted by the Edmonton Daily Newspapers.

Receiving Sets for all Distances.

Call— Write— or Phone—

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[illegible] Street. Phone [illegible]

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IN FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING

[illegible]

The Edmonton Dyeing and Cleaning Works

[illegible] STREET Phone [illegible]

EGGS

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

FLICKERTAIL

Dominion Chemical Extermination Co.

BUY FROM A WESTERN CONCERN

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DOUBLE SICKLE SHEAR CUT MOWERS

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IRON FOOD

DELICIOUS TEA

Henry Wilson & Co.
Limited

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Better mail it to us TODAY

H. B. Chesmercy Ltd.

BLUE BIRD SONG SHOP

CAGES & PARODIES

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At 90° above or 40° below in Rain, Shine, Hail or Snow

Year in and year out—your buildings will resist all weathers—if you use

SHINGOLEEN

"A Bapco Product"

the one Shingle and Rough Lumber Finish that gives most protection—and its colors stick and look good for years.

[illegible] different colors give you plenty of choice [illegible] all your farm buildings. [illegible] information from either of the dealers [illegible] Reds and Browns, $2.50 per gal. Greens, $3.00 per gal. White and Grey, $3.50 per gal. in 4 gal. cans. Write for color card to dealer.

IN CALGARY PAINT AND ART SUPPLY [illegible] Eighth Avenue West	IN EDMONTON MAUND PAINT AND VARNISH CO. LTD. [illegible] Jasper Avenue

Manufactured by

BRITISH AMERICA PAINT CO. LTD., Victoria, B.C.

STRONG & DOWLER

512 GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY, ALBERTA

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Write, Wire, Phone—You Need Our Service—We Want Your Business

Get your quotations from us for Feed Grain, Upland Hay, Timothy, Northern Upland and Meadow Hay and Green Feed. We can supply pure varieties of Seed Oats, Wheat and Barley.

Phone M1922, Calgary. Wire or write STRONG & DOWLER CALGARY, ALBERTA

All Orders are given our Personal Attention

CROWN LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED.

We carry complete stocks of Dry Lumber at Country Yards

A POOL FOR ALBERTA DAIRY PRODUCTS

(Continued from page 5)

the producers must be prepared to [illegible] [illegible]

It [illegible] Pool [illegible] make [illegible] or agreements with [illegible] [illegible] large [illegible] I think [illegible] [illegible] to their advantage to [illegible] [illegible] organization [illegible] will [illegible] with the producers [illegible] they will find that the formation of a strong producers organization [illegible] Experience has proved [illegible] for the producers to approach the distributors seeking [illegible] before the producers have succeeded in organizing their Pool and are in a position [illegible] product on the market [illegible] should be [illegible] [illegible] found ready to meet the producers [illegible] they realize that it would be futile to try and compete against the organized producers. As long as the distributors believe they can maintain their present position and dictate terms to the producers they are going to try to do so.

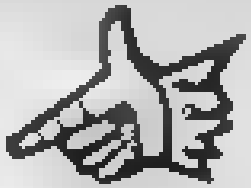
[illegible] Co-operative Creameries

The handling of a large amount of surplus milk will mean that a market will have to be found for the products manufactured from this surplus. This opens up further possibilities for the [illegible] organization. To-day there are a number of small co-operative creameries in Alberta that are having a very hard struggle to operate owing chiefly to lack of a satisfactory method of marketing their product. Most of them are obliged to sell to one of the large creamery firms or to some produce commission firm owing to the fact that they do not individually turn out sufficient butter to market by the car load. This means of course that they have to sell at a price that will give the large creamery a profit for handling their supply. If large central plants [illegible] established in Calgary and Edmonton with cold storage [illegible] to take care of the output of the various co-operative creameries, what a tremendous [illegible] the dairy farmers of Alberta it might prove. All the co-operative creameries in the Province could [illegible] into one Central Organization and [illegible] one marketing agency to dispose of their output. The lack of such facilities at the present time is a serious handicap to the small creameries when they have to buy and sell in the same markets as the large concerns.

A Great Co-operative Dairy Enterprise

Such a centralized organization could secure better [illegible] dairy equipment for the federated creameries and [illegible] give expert advice and direction in the manufacture of the product, securing the services of the best technical experts. The [illegible] of such a movement [illegible] [illegible] the dairy industry of the whole province into one [illegible] [illegible] If such can be accomplished it will be the beginning of an era of greater prosperity for the dairy farmers of Alberta.

HAIL INSURANCE



BE SURE OF FAIR RATES AND AMPLE PROTECTION

Our interests are your interests

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES

CALGARY ALBERTA

CREAM SHIPPERS!

Try Your Nearest Line to

SIMPSON'S CREAMERY : Calgary, Alta.

Cans returned promptly

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Wholesale Distributors

WANT BETTER BREAD?

USE WHITE STAR YEAST CAKES

U.F.A. SUPPLIES

U.F.A. SECRETARY, Langham Building, Calgary, Alta.

THE [illegible] OF THE [illegible]

Producing Production

Stockholm

Sweden's

Reduced Prices

$7.50

Easy Payments

Guaranteed 10 Years

Easy Proof

Send This Coupon

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BANFF
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Eating at Kolbs
IS LIKE
Eating at Home

Prices which are always low and service is given without frills. Our meals and vegetables are cooked as prescribed by Dr. Tilden, the Denver Health Specialist.

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Operated by a U.F.A. Member of Lodge.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

BERING MAKES GOOD GLASSES

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Write us for our Complete Grocery Catalogue. We deliver all goods prepaid to your station. Why not take advantage of Calgary prices? You will find our list interesting, and we believe a money saver.

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All Work is Guaranteed.

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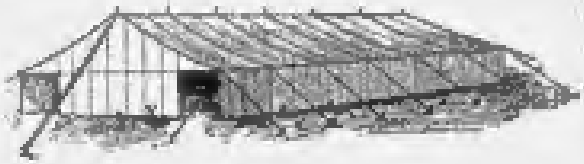
Hats Cleaned and Blocked

Full Information and Price Lists Sent Upon Request.
Out-of-Town Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Empire Cleaning & Dyeing Co. Ltd.

[illegible] Twelfth Avenue West, CALGARY, ALBERTA.
Phones M[illegible]—M[illegible] Opposite Public Library

Steel Rails



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OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

Gives Better Bread and More of It.

OGILVIE OATS

Are Best for Breakfast
ASK FOR THEM

Ogilvie Products are handled by some Merchant in every town.

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SAVES TIME SAVES MONEY

Ties any kind of twine every time.
Puts a new heart in your old binder.
Guaranteed 100 per cent efficient.
NO MORE LOOSE BUNDLES.

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CHOICE CUT FLOWERS, BOUQUETS, FLORAL DESIGNS AND FLOWERING PLANTS. PEDIGREE SEED POTATOES.

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We are Agents for "Quality" Bulb Seeds, bulbs which you can be sure to insure your garden success.

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White Leghorn Baby Chicks
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Corvallis Noted Egg Strain

Electrically hatched. $22.00 per hundred. This low price on May 15 and 20 only. Order now. Write—

Oregon-Corvallis Hatchery
CORVALLIS, OREGON

COLDBELT POULTRY COURSE.—A PRACtical authoritative Guide to success in poultry keeping. Send for our free book. It reveals angles of poultry business that will be news to you. For further information write W. B. Fraser, 1731 24th Street West, Calgary. 6

HIGH PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Male birds heading 1922 pens—White Rocks; dams of Lady Maude, 256 eggs, and Lady Rita, 242 eggs (both grandsons of Lady Atlanta, 291 eggs); Barred ROCKS Dams of Lady Ada, 270 eggs, and Lady Anna, 254 eggs. Bred to selected high producing females. Hatching eggs, $5 for 15; $8 for 30. M. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta. 5

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. Rhode Island Red Cocks and Cockerels.—Well matured, vigorous birds, $4.00 each. A limited number of the above specially selected from our best producing hens, $6.00 each. Hatching eggs, both varieties, $2.50 per setting (15 eggs), two settings, $4.00; 100 eggs, $13.00. Day old Chicks, a limited number, after April 25th, $25.00 per hundred; after June 1st, $22.00. An entry from this flock led at Lethbridge Egg Laying Contest last year, producing 248 eggs in 42 consecutive weeks. Apply C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alberta. 1-1

EGGS FROM SELECTED BUFF ORPINGtons, 100 each; Mammoth Pekin Duck eggs, 20c each; good stock. Geo. Houlden, Carley, Alta. 5-7

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, PURE bred, free range; fertile eggs, $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Lawler, Allan, Alta. 5-6

EGGS FOR HATCHING—BARRED PLYmouth Rocks from Guild's and M. B. Stephen's R.C. strains, $1.50 per 15 eggs; White Holland Turkey eggs, $2.50 per 12 eggs. Hugh Black, Carr, Alta. 5-6

POPULAR LAYWELL SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Dark Brown Leghorns, $1 per 15. Light Brown Leghorns, $2 per 15. All pens headed by winners. F. E. McInnes, 334 23th Ave. North-East, Calgary. 5-6

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS.—I will have a limited number of settings to sell from my record of performance pen, headed by two pedigreed cockerels, bred from a 271 egg hen. This pen has records from 190 to 197 eggs in their pullet year. Records on application. Price $2.50 per setting of 15. T. T. Clyde, 11529 95A Street, Edmonton. 5-6

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, John Martin strain, $1.50 per 15. Bitters Lake Ranch, Bitters Lake. 4

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorn hatching eggs, $2 per setting of 15. O. M. Larson, Oyen, Alta. 5-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHing. Stuart's Quality line. Eggs, $3, $5, $10, $15 per setting. E. H. Stuart, Moosomin, Sask. 5-6

ROSE COMB ANCONAS. GOOD WINTER layers, an ideal fowl for Alberta; our birds were the champions of Alberta provincial show, 1920, and Edmonton poultry show, 1921. Hatching eggs, from $2.50 to $10.00 per setting. W. J. Dobson, 233 16th Avenue West, Calgary. 5-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE SETTINGS, $1.00; 100 eggs, $5.00. Mrs. Mary Currie, Bowden, Alta. 5-6

BRED TO LAY BUFF ORPINGTONS. Flock Government culled. Eggs for hatching, $1.50 for 15. Mrs. Bates, Alliance. 5-6

Classified Advertising Section

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "A. J. Smith has 2,000 bushels of Oats for sale" contains 13 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

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